

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOS. BRAGG
OF Northampton.

Supplement to the Journal.

We are again forced to issue a Supplement to the Weekly Journal, in order to enable us to present the immense amount of matter which is pressing on our columns, and which we are desirous of laying before our weekly readers, who, we trust, will find in the Journal and Supplement every element that goes to make up a valuable business, family and political newspaper. The news of the day, at home and on the European continent; the important movements of political parties throughout the country, and especially in our own State; carefully prepared editorial articles on political and other topics of interest; accurate reports of markets and commercial miscellany generally, and also a fair amount of interesting miscellaneous matter, will be found in their columns. We ask only of our friends to bring the paper to the notice of their neighbors throughout the State, and we feel confident of being rewarded for the expenses incurred and the labor bestowed upon its production, and stimulated to fresh efforts for the elevation of the press and the benefit of the community.

The War in Europe.

From the first we were of opinion that the difficulties in Europe must eventually result in war, and from the first we have believed that war, whatever might be its event, as between the great belligerents, must tend to a disintegration or change of the Turkish Empire. That power could not sustain itself longer as it stood. A power that submits to be protected—that owes its existence to the guarantee of others has virtually ceased to be independent; and, if saved from the encroachments of its enemies, must perforce, submit to the dictation of its friends. Such is the position of Turkey. Quite as radical changes will be insisted upon by England and France as the price of their assistance and protection, as were urged by Russia while standing in a hostile attitude.

It appears that by the late offensive and defensive treaty entered into between England, France and Turkey, it is provided that the Rayahs or christian natives of the Turkish provinces shall be fully emancipated, and raised to an equality with the Moslem inhabitants; the capitation tax, which is paid by the Christians, shall be abolished, and they ended with full civil and religious rights, with freedom of worship. Tribunals are to be so organized as to effectually carry these concessions into effect. Foreigners are also to have rights of property in Turkey.

With a Turkish or Mahomedan population of but about three million in European Turkey, and a Christian population of over twelve million, it must be evident that Turkish domination in these provinces is at an end. That, so far as Europe is concerned, Turkey has ceased to be a Mahomedan power.—That the sympathies of the majority in Europe are with others than the Sultan's government or the Asiatic portion of the Empire, and that this latter portion is in turn alienated from the central government by the concessions made to the Christians—concessions so much at war with the fanatical prejudices, traditions, policy and religious faith of the faithful followers of the Prophet.

There may hereafter exist for some time upon the map of Europe, the name of the Turkish Empire extending over the ground it now occupies, but it will not be the Turkey of history.—It will not be the result of the independent progress of the Turkish nation. It will no longer be governed by the hereditary and traditional power of the Sultan, the representative of the Prophet, and the head of the religion of Mahomet. The crescent has disappeared, or is about to disappear, as a governing power, just as fully as though Constantinople were taken by the Russians or the Greeks.

Besides, Turkey is now opened to foreign emigration. The vast territories in the richest and fairest regions of the world, which have been lying waste or barren, under the influence of Turkish misrule, or the want of proper tenures, will soon be developed by adventurers from the West. Turkish inertia must recede before the energetic march of the colonizing Anglo-saxon. Turkey will contract a debt to the Western powers for their assistance given, and to them she has mortgaged her independence.

Europe.—The United States.

Most correspondents writing from Europe seem to be of opinion that the present difficulties on that continent can hardly exert any permanent or very considerable influence upon monetary affairs in this country. Breadstuffs, hemp and flax, which have heretofore been exported from Russia, have now to be sought for in the United States, and will create so favorable a state of exchanges as to render any serious drain for specie impossible. It is also hardly probable that any great amount of American Stocks, or other evidences of debt held in Europe, will be sent home for sale or redemption, since, in the disturbed state of the rest of the world, the Stocks of a nation at peace and advancing rapidly in wealth and power must afford a more secure and desirable investment than any other.

England and France have too much at stake in the contest in which they are now engaged, to wantonly add to their existing complications and embarrassments, by provoking or doing anything towards provoking a collision with the United States, which, by cutting off their trade, would bring the war home to their people, the pressure of whose dissatisfaction would inevitably compel the British Ministry to patch up a peace, and would, in all probability, hurl Louis Napoleon from his throne.

Under these circumstances our commerce will flourish unimpeded, and with comparatively few impediments. But at the same time we must expect no such monopoly of the carrying trade as we enjoyed in the beginning of the century. Then both the great belligerents—England and France—were maritime powers, as were also many of the secondary parties, and no European flag offered anything like safety, nor could any trade be carried on unless protected by the actual presence of an adequate force.—Hence almost the whole trade was thrown into the hands of neutrals. At present the case is different. Some trade may be thrown into the hands of neutrals, but nothing in comparison. Hemmed within the narrow boundaries of the Baltic and Black Seas, the marine of Russia can hardly be said to threaten the general commerce of the opposing parties. A London mercantile Journal computes the amount of British trade with Russia and the provinces, which are likely to be the seat of war, at 2 per cent. of the whole exports of the kingdom. Comparatively unimportant. Unless some peculiar and unexpected circumstances, therefore, should arise to add to the anticipated difficulties, we need hardly look for any very sudden or excessive growth of the carrying trade, consequent upon the outbreak of hostilities; nor, indeed is such to be desired. Freight rates are already high and scarce, and the shipping of the country can hardly keep pace with the requirements of its legitimate commerce. Any undue demands, therefore, made upon the former, by foreign countries, could hardly fail to operate injuriously upon the latter.

It would appear that, in the present case, we are neither to reap so many of the benefits nor to suffer so many of the losses and inconveniences incident to a state of war in Europe, as we did on a former occasion. Upon the whole, after the first speculative effect is over, and things have settled down, we think very little effect will be produced one way or the other. If anything, the effect is likely to be disadvantageous to the cotton trade, but not much. Everything solid and substantial will hold its own, although more fancies and fancies will be apt to go by the board.

That the young men of the State, those too, of education and intelligence, are entering the ranks of the Democratic party, seems to give great offence to many of the Whig leaders and newspaper writers, who, presuming to usurp a prerogative which is not accorded to man, are now slow in attributing motives of an unworthy character to those who choose to exercise the freedom of action and opinion, to which, as free men and responsible agents, they are entitled. That the fact of many young men whose family associations, at least, have been with the opposite party, choosing, on coming to act for themselves, to place themselves in the Democratic ranks, should be ominous of defeat, and therefore distasteful to Whig leaders is natural, but can afford neither excuse nor justification for any of the imputations which such papers as the Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer seem inclined to indulge in.

In former times, even during the comparatively brief period since we have had any connection with politics, the University of the State used to be a perfect nest, almost, we might say, a school of Whiggery, turning out few young men that were not imbued with a most bitter prejudice against the Democratic party. But the current has changed. The youth of the State are Democrats. Of this fact we have very abundant proofs at the Democratic Convention. The younger members of more than one of the most influential families in the western part of the State, where the chances of promotion are very largely in favor of the party they are leaving, have elected to take their place with the Democrats. Are imputations to be cast on their motives? The accessions to the ranks of any party, from the ranks of the old stages of the opposite, are always few and far between. The ties of a life-time, whether right or wrong, are hard to break. It is to those entering natives of the Turkish provinces shall be fully emancipated, and raised to an equality with the Moslem inhabitants; the capitation tax, which is paid by the Christians, shall be abolished, and they ended with full civil and religious rights, with freedom of worship. Tribunals are to be so organized as to effectually carry these concessions into effect. Foreigners are also to have rights of property in Turkey.

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CONGRESS.—It would seem that the Gadsden treaty is again revived in some shape or other in the Senate, but bearing little or no resemblance to the original treaty and not likely to pass to meet the approval of the President or to be accepted by Mexico. This we regret, for a Southern route to our Pacific possessions, or we should say States, is extremely desirable as is also an abrogation of the stipulations of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, by which the United States are bound to protect the Mexican frontier against Indian incursions.

The Homestead Bill still lingers in the Senate, where we trust it will be defeated, as we think it seems likely to be. That we are opposed to all such measures is hardly necessary to be stated now; nor can the course of others, no matter how high they may stand, influence our conscientious convictions.—Every movement towards making the States, or the people, the beneficiaries of the General Government, is a step in the wrong direction. The energies of the people alone can contribute to their permanent independence. Free farms and donations are directly calculated to impair these energies, and teach reliance upon the General Government.

The Nebraska Bill will come to a head in the House, perhaps within the next month and will pass; at least we think so. We have seen no reason for changing our original opinion on that point. In forming that opinion, we made allowance for all more and more than all the opposition it has encountered or is likely to encounter.

The Post Office at Albertson's, which was suspended about the 1st of last January, on account of small pox, has been resumed, and Amos W. Simmons appointed Post Master.

The Steamship North Star arrived at New York on the 23d, from Aspinwall on the 14th. She did not connect with the Steamer from San Francisco, and brings no California news.

Only six of Lieut. Strain's party had perished. It will be remembered that this was an exploring party, sent out to examine into the practicability of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama.

A French squadron of six vessels was at Carthagena, three of them war steamers, which had come for the purpose of enforcing the claims of French citizens against the Government of New Grenada, for four destroyed at Panama, some years ago.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—This body, we learn, stands adjourned until Wednesday next, June Court, until which time final action has been postponed, with a view, we presume, of awaiting the action of the Democratic County Convention to be held on Tuesday of June Court.

General Dockery is advertised to speak in this place on Monday next. Mr. Bragg's appointments have not yet been announced, nor indeed his acceptance of the Democratic nomination, which, however, will shortly appear. We are not without hopes of his visiting us during the present Court, although the necessity of arranging his private affairs and the business of his Circuit may prevent him.

Later from Havana.

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on the morning of the 25th inst., with Havana dates to the 22d. She brings no news of importance. See commercial head for markets.

For the Journal

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of a respectable portion of the Democrats of New Hanover county was held at the Court House on the evening of Wednesday, April 26th, for the purpose of responding to the action of the Democratic State Convention in the avowal of Democratic principles, and in the nomination of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The meeting was organized by calling Wm. S. Larkins, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing James Fulton Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of John L. Holmes, Peter M. Walker and Eli W. Hall, Esqs., were appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of preparing resolutions for the action of the meeting. During the retirement of the committee, a call was made upon Jesse G. Shephard, Esq., of Cumberland, who responded in a speech replete with eloquence and argument, in which he dwelt upon the issues of the campaign, and paid a merited tribute to the high character and deserved popularity of the Democratic candidate—Thomas Bragg.

The committee on resolutions, through its Chairman, John L. Holmes, Esq., reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, the Democrats of New Hanover county, have heard with feelings of the highest gratification, the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention recently held in the city of Raleigh, have marked with pleasure the harmony and unanimity which characterized all its proceedings and have found in the resolutions there adopted the embodiment of the purest principles of the Democratic creed and evidences of the most enlarged patriotism, and most zealous regard for all the interests of the freemen of North Carolina, and have received with enthusiasm the nomination of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State. Be it therefore,

1st. Resolved, that we pledge to each other and to the Democratic party of the State, our best efforts to secure the triumph of the principles of the Democratic party, so fully and clearly set forth in the platform of the Democratic Convention.

2nd. Resolved, that we recognize in our candidate, Thomas Bragg, Esq., a Democratic Statesman of the purest principles, most exalted character and commanding abilities—a patriotic son of the old North State, under whose banner we are proud to rally, and under whose leadership we will march forward to victory on the first Thursday in August next.

Pending the question upon the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by C. G. Wright, Esq., of Cumberland, and Col. S. J. Person, of New Hanover. Both of these gentlemen alluded, in glowing terms, to the harmony and unanimity which pervaded the Democratic Convention, and which now pervades the whole Democratic party—to the enthusiasm with which the name of Thomas Bragg was hailed from the Mountains to the Seaboard, and which afforded a cheering omen of success on the first Thursday in August next. Col. Person declared himself enlisted for the campaign; that wherever a word could be spoken or a speech made to promote the success of Col. Bragg—his own personal choice, as he was that of the Democratic party—neither should be wanting on his part. All the speakers were warmly applauded.

The question being taken on the resolutions, they were passed unanimously. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Wilmington Journal, and the other Democratic papers of the State were requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. WM. S. LARKINS, Chairman. JAMES FULTON, Secretary.

Later from California.

New York, April 23.—The steamer United States, with dates from California to the 1st April, arrived from Aspinwall, to-day.

The Illinois was to sail from Aspinwall on the 17th April, for New York with \$1,000,000 in gold.

The mining news is very meagre. The markets were greatly depressed.

Col. Walker's expedition, the Japan squadron had arrived at Loo Choo. Com. Perry and all were well.

For the Journal.

ROCKY POINT, New Hanover county, 31st March, 1854.

MISSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—Gentlemen.—Recently I saw a piece in the Wilmington Journal, signed by three of our young men of this County, the purport of which was, that they would vote for no man to represent said County who is not known to be in favor of the prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Now, I am as much opposed to intemperance as any man in the County, and have lived as soberly; but I cannot, when I reflect, to see young men parading their names in the public Journal, apparently for two purposes.—One, to be conspicuous; the other, I will not mention. And I am still further grieved and pained to see such young men trying to dictate to a whole County, as though they were the Lords of the manor.

I could say much more upon this dictatorial doctrine, but I will not do so. I was born and reared in this County, but shall never try to govern.

A CITIZEN.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Arabia arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last. She brings news from Liverpool to the 14th inst. Flour advanced 1s., and Wheat 6d. Corn 1s. 6d to 2s.—See commercial head for markets.

The U. S. Mail Steam Ship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 14th inst., from New York.

General European Intelligence.—The allied fleet in the Black Sea will be placed under the command of Admiral Dundas, and the allied land forces will be under the command of Marshal Armand.

The whole of the allied fleet was in the Black Sea near Varna, and all the Marines attached to the fleet will be landed to protect that town.

A perfect communication existed between the fleets and the Turkish army.

Admiral Dundas had ordered his cruisers to take and destroy every Russian.

General Paskievitch had arrived at Bucharest. The Russians, on the 5th ult., had been defeated with great loss at Kuleff.

Intelligence from the Lower Danube states that the Turks had passed the ice passage for the Russians to Rastova, and then attacked them in the rear. Half the Russian forces were cut to pieces, and the remainder recrossed the Danube.

The Turks had evacuated the fortress of Cheruvanda.

Advices from Bucharest, dated the 9th inst., state that no battle had taken place up to that date, at least towards the latest advice received.

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